THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1863. NO. 37.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - - - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan'y 1, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862.

Our feet are upon the threshold of the third year of the most gigantic struggle for national independence to be found in the annals of the world. Assailed on all sides by armies, which, for numbers and appointments, have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been stripped of much territory, have lost our chief city, and though the enemy have gained a foothold in every State of our Confederacy, yet the skill of our generals and the courage of our devoted legions, evinced on a hundred bloody fields during the year just closed, enable us to-day to stand before the world and our enemies a more powerful, united and determined people than at any previous period of our history. The time is opportune to pause for a moment, and cast a retrospect over the great events of the past twelve months. A recollection of our disasters and our victories is useful knowledge for the present and the future.

The year of our Lord '62 dawned gloomily for the Southern republic. The hopes of government and people had just been sadly dashed by the disappearance of a chance of war between England and our enemy. Terrified by the growl of Britain, Lincoln had liberated the Confederate commissioners and apologised for the conduct of Commodore Wilkes. We began for the first time to realize that we had to rely upon our own strength and courage alone to carry us through a war with one of the most powerful nations of modern times. Since the breaking out of the war it had been the universal belief that, suffering for cotton, England would take advantage of the first pretext to quarrel with the North, form an alliance offensive and defensive with the South. But the settlement of the Mason Slidell difficulty demonstrated the fallacy of this hope. We had to look our enemy in the face, and single handed, prepare for the unequal contest.

At that time it was the avowed policy of our government to hold every foot of the territory in each of the States of the Confederacy. To carry out this policy the armies of the Confederacy, numbering perhaps 200,000 men, scattered along the Potomac, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and along our western frontier, were watching in monotonous, cankering inactivity for the enemy to strike. The enemy feeling secure of his prey whenever he should choose to advance, was strengthening his numbers, and by drill and discipline performing the slow but sure process of making soldiers out of volunteers. He was massing troops at every assailable point on our north and western frontier, and fitting out a great armada to operate against our seaboard cities. His fleets and cordon of land forces constituted the Anaconda, the great bugbear of that day, which was to crush the young republic in its coils. It will further on be seen that this terrible beast discovered too late for its own safety that it had enwrapped a lion and not a lamb in its folds. However, it then inspired no little terror.

Active hostilities were instituted this year by General Jackson, who attacked and drove the enemy out of Morgan county on the 4th January. A number of skirmishes followed in Northern Virginia and in Western Kentucky, and in Missouri, in all of which the advantage was decidedly with the Confederates. Our people took our successes as matters of course, as it was universally believed that the "Bull Runners," as it was the fashion of that day to call them, could not stand before Southern troops in a land fight.

While we were consoling ourselves with this view of our land forces for our disasters past and to come by water, Gen. Crittenden marched his little army of 6000 men into a trap at Somerset, Ky., laid for him by the Yankee Gen'ls Schoepff and Thomas, and only extricated himself after a loss of 500 men, killed and wounded, his artillery equipage and 3000 men. He thought the enemy's number was less than his own, but found them to exceed 15,000. This affair produced a sensation North and South out of all proportion to the numbers engaged or its actual results. Six months later it would have been regarded as an insignificant skirmish. It struck a gloom to every Southern heart which we can now afford to smile at, and sent a corresponding thrill of joy through the North. The New York Herald, of the day, commenting upon the affair, expressed the opinion that the rebels would in consequence sue for peace by the 1st of the then ensuing May! The depression occasioned by this mishap continued through the remainder of the month, though our arms had met with some considerable successes on the Florida coast, and was only dispelled by the intelligence of Gen. Price's victories at Booneville, Missouri, on the 1st of February.

But February, which had dawned so brightly, soon became overcast, and disasters befel the Confederate arms fast and heavy.

On the 6th Fort Henry, on the Cumberland river, was taken, and on the 8th Burnside captured Roanoke Island, after a very trifling resistance by the garrison, who consisted of a portion of the Wise Legion and some North Carolina Troops.—With the fall of Roanoke Island, the enemy obtained quiet possession of all the neighboring coast of N. C.

On the 14th of February, after two days of battle such as at that time had never been equalled upon this continent, the enemy, by dint of overwhelming numbers and the material aid of his gunboats, compelled the surrender of Fort Donelson and the greater part of the garrison. The desperate character of the battle which preceded surrender can be inferred from the acknowledged fact that the enemy's loss exceeded the whole number of the Confederate forces at that point.

Though these terrible disasters filled the nation with terror and alarm, there is now no doubt they were blessings in disguise. Our Government had undertaken the impossible task of defending a coast and frontier thousands of miles in extent against an enemy of greatly superior numerical strength and possessing all the advantages of a powerful navy. It now, for the first time, seemed to awaken to the dangers of the attempt. Against such a policy of defence the Yankee Anaconda must have been successful. It became apparent that our only hope of safety consisted in contracting our lines of defence, consolidating our scattered forces into two or more great armies and by sudden and vigorous blows breaking the long back of the reptile.

The resistance at Donelson was protracted just long enough to permit the evacuation of Bowling Green by General Johnston, which took place on the following day.

On the 18th of February the last of the Confederates had evacuated Nashville, and the yankees took possession. There is little doubt that the inhabitants have seen cause to regret that they preferred a surrender, with Andy Johnson as military governor, to a bombardment.

Gen. Johnston by railroads and forced marches hurried to form a junction with Beauregard, who having a month before been removed from the army of Northern Virginia to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, was withdrawing his troops from Columbus.

On the very day that Nashville was given up to the enemy, our forces were victorious at Sugar Creek, Missouri, and Val Verde, New Mexico, and a great storm was scattering Burnside's fleet on the Atlantic.

On the 22d of February President Davis was inaugurated at Richmond. The day, like the hearts of our people, was gloomy, and the inaugural ceremony took place amid a tremendous snow storm.—Still, the installation of the President was gratifying to the nation. The yankees had boasted that he should never be inaugurated at Richmond, and it was thought that affairs would be managed with greater vigor by the permanent Government.

The first joy the nation knew sprang from the unexpected appearance, and glorious victory of our unrivalled Virginia over the yankee frigates Cumberland and Congress, and steamer Minnesota, in Hampton Roads, on the 8th of March; and her victory over the far-famed Monitor, on the day after. The intelligence of these exploits electrified the whole country. The Virginia at once became the pride and hope of the South. Many believed she was destined to clear out waters of the enemy, and put a new face upon the war in Virginia. What she might have done under different management remains unfortunately an open question. She was blown up by her commander, a month afterwards, without having attempted any other service than the capture of two unarmed yankee schooners. The grief of our people when this catastrophe was made known, was unbounded, and to this day they refuse to be comforted.

While the Virginia and Monitor were battering each other's iron sides in Hampton Roads, the army of Northern Virginia was performing the most masterly movements of the war in falling back from Winchester, Centreville and Manassas, and entailing upon McClellan all the results of a defeat. McClellan advanced upon our deserted works to find that for months he had been kept at bay by Quaker siege guns and an army a third the size of his own.

Gen. Johnston fell back to Gordonsville, and McClellan, after a pretended pursuit, returned and transported his army, of over 100,000 men, by water, to the York Peninsula, where he was checked and held by Gen. Magruder with less than 11,000 effective men.

As soon as this movement of the enemy was ascertained, Gen. Johnston transferred his troops to the support of Magruder.—The passage of his hungry and ragged veterans through the streets of Richmond will not soon be forgotten by our citizens.

At this juncture the attention of the world was distracted from Virginia to the southwest, where, on the 6th of April Gen. Beauregard beat Grant on the bloody field of Shiloh, killing, wounding and taking prisoners 23,000 of his troops, but lost his advantages by the [illegible] of his troops next day at Pittsburg Landing. Gen. A. S. Johnston, the commander in chief of the Western army, was killed at Shiloh. After the battle of Shiloh there ensued another almost unbroken run of bad luck for the Confederate cause, it losing during the month of April Island No. 10, Fort Pulaski, Forts Jackson and Philip, and the city of N. Orleans.

New Orleans was surrendered on the 26th of April, and immediately occupied by the Massachusetts tyrant, Butler, who for more than seven months exercised his power after a fashion so brutal and atrocious as to call down upon his head the execrations of the whole civilized world. Far better had it been for the people of New Orleans to have had their houses leveled with the ground and their women and children driven forth into the forests for shelter, as were the inhabitants of Vicksburg and Fredericksburg, than to have submitted to the rule of a Yankee Haynau.

After the fall of New Orleans, victory deserted the Yankee banners and perched permanently on those of the Confederacy. With the bright month of May a new era of fortune broke upon our arms. The conscript act had been passed by Congress during the preceding month, and proved the salvation of the republic. Without it our armies would have been disbanded just at the period when the enemy was preparing to make his great, and as was thought by the world at large, overwhelming advance upon Richmond.

The conscript law held our armies together and reinforced them with thousands of fresh troops, who were in a short time, by conduct and example, rendered as efficient as volunteers. It was now thought advisable still further to contract our lines of defence in Virginia and draw them [illegible] point beyond the [illegible] of the gunboats. With this view General Johnston withdrew from Yorktown and fell back towards Richmond. McClellan becoming, through an accident, aware of the movement, immediately pursued our columns, which recoiled on him at Williamsburg on the 3d of May and drove back his army, killing and wounding between 3 and 4000 and taking 400 prisoners.—Johnston then resumed his march, and after some inconsiderable skirmishes took position on the south bank of the Chickahominy, within 5 miles of Richmond.

Acting upon the policy of contracting our lines, which had now been generally adopted, Pensacola and Norfolk were both evacuated on the 10th of May, Gen. Bragg uniting his troops with those of Beauregard, and Gen. Huger consolidating his with the army before Richmond.

At this time the intelligence of the destruction of the Virginia burst upon the people of Richmond like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. A distressing gunboat panic was the consequence. While this skurry was still going on the Monitor, Galena and two other gunboats steamed up the river and on the 15th of May attacked Drewry's Bluff.

In the meantime the Legislature of Virginia and the citizens of Richmond had passed resolutions urging the Confederate Government to defend the city to the last extremity. After a vigorous defence of several hours the gunboats were repulsed at Drewry's Bluff, and three of them crippled. Richmond for the time was safe.—

The next events of importance were Jackson's victories over the enemy in the Valley on the 2d and 25th May, and his re-capture of Winchester on the latter day.

On the 31st of May occurred the great battle of the Seven Pines, in which the Yankees were defeated and driven from their camps with a loss of over 10,000 killed and wounded. This was the first great shock McClellan had received since his appearance before Richmond, and he did not seem ever afterwards to have recovered from its stunning effect. The number of our killed and wounded was also great, perhaps amounting to 4000.

Gen. R. E. Lee, appointed by the President on the 13th of March Commanding General of the armies of the Confederacy, Gen. Johnston being disabled by his wound, assumed the immediate command of the army of Virginia.

In the early part of June military operations were carried on with great activity in the South and West. In the first week of that month the Yankees experienced a severe repulse on James Island, near Charleston, and began the siege of Vicksburg.

On the 9th Memphis was evacuated by our forces, and Gen. Jackson, by the help of brave old Ewell, gained another great victory at Port Republic over Shields, Milroy, Banks and Fremont. From this time until the 25th of June skirmishing was of daily occurrence on the lines in front of Richmond.

On the 25th the enemy attacked our right on the Williamsburg Road, about two miles on the city side of the battle field of Seven Pines. The skirmish was severe and the advantage remained with the enemy.

The Lincoln Government having become alarmed by the victory of Jackson at Port Republic recalled McDowell from Fredericksburg to protect the Federal capitol. This left Gen. Jackson free to wheel down by a rapid movement, the best of the war, on the enemy's right, and enabled our generals to take the offensive instead of standing a siege as they would otherwise have been forced to do.

On the 25th Gen. Jackson arrived at Ashland, and the next morning moved in the direction of the enemy's right at Mechanicsville. It was calculated that he would arrive at the place in time to co-operate with Gen. A. P. Hill, who crossed the Chickahominy at the Meadow Bridges at three o'clock, P. M., on the 26th, to begin the attack on the enemy.

The results and details of the battle of this and the succeeding six days are too perfectly known to every Southern reader to require particular mention at this day. The enemy was driven successively from Mechanicsville, Ellyson's Mill, Cold Harbour, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Mill, and, but for the tremendous rains of the night succeeding the last battle, the beaten and demoralized remnant of his army would have been cut to pieces or driven into the river on the next day. He fled from Malvern Hill during the night, and before daylight the rain, which continued throughout the day Wednesday, had rendered the roads impassable for artillery. The enemy admitted a loss of 30,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners in these battles.

With the defeat of McClellan active operations ceased for a time in Virginia, but were carried on with vigor on the Mississippi and in Southern Tennessee. The Confederate ram Arkansas immortalized her name by fighting a whole flock of Yankee rams in front of Vicksburg, though, like her illustrious prototype, she was afterwards blown up by her commandant. In the latter part of this month the enemy abandoned the siege of the heroic city of Vicksburg, after a bombardment of nearly two months.

In the beginning of August the enemy mustered another large army in Northern Virginia and put in command of it one Gen. Pope. Pope came to the command with a great sound of trumpets, and issued an infamous order to his soldiery, which gained him memorable notoriety.

Gen. Jackson met this braggart at Cedar creek, in Culpeper, on the 9th of August and beat him in a pitched battle, killing and wounding between 3 and 4000 of his men, and taking 1000 prisoners. From this time forward Pope's history is too well known to require repetition. McClellan and Burnside were both recalled to his assistance, but to little purpose. [illegible] on the 29th and 30th [illegible] their [illegible] battles on the already historic fields of Manassas.

On the latter day Gen. Kirby Smith beat the enemy at Richmond, Kentucky, killing and wounding 1000 and taking several thousand prisoners.

On the 4th of September Gen. Lee leaving to his right Arlington Heights, to which had retreated the shattered army of Pope, crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

On the 14th Gen. McClellan having resumed command of the yankee army came up with a division of our forces at Boonsboro. A sanguinary battle ensued in which we were outnumbered and driven back. On the same day Gen. Jackson and A. P. Hill having taken Harper's Ferry, the capture of which had been the prime object of the invasion of Maryland, Gen. Lee prepared to re-cross into Virginia. But McClellan, confident in his numbers, pressed on his columns, and on the 17th Gen. Lee delivered him battle at Antietam. Gen. A. P. Hill by forced marches from Harper's Ferry came up in time to take part in this engagement and save the day. The enemy claims a victory, but the best evidence, if any were wanting, to prove that he was really defeated and his army crippled is found in the fact that he did not renew the fight on the succeeding day, and on the next permitted Gen. Lee to recross the Potomac without an attempt to obstruct him. The pretence of victory on this occasion cost McClellan his command, and very properly. If he was victorious he should have advanced on the beaten Confederates and reaped the fruits of victory. But this he could not be brought to do by all the whipping and spurring of the yankee press and Government, and therefore they deposed him. On his first feint of a forward movement, he was met at Shepherdstown by Gen. A. P. Hill and driven back with terrible slaughter. For more than a month the hostile armies confronted one another near Winchester. During this time our troops were recuperating, after the toils of the two most arduous campaigns known in history.

The scene of active hostilities again shifts to the Southwest. On the 3d of October Gen. Van Dorn attacked Rosencrans at Corinth, and was disastriously defeated. This defeat, a disaster in itself, was doubly so as it hastened the conclusion of the Kentucky campaign from which so much had been anticipated.

Gen's Bragg and Kirby Smith, who penetrated almost to Louisville, on the tenth, suddenly began a retreat towards Cumberland Gap after the former had been victorious in the battle of Perryville. Bragg's hasty retreat has been ascribed to the disaffection of the Kentuckians to the Southern cause, but the best opinion seems to be that he was out-Generaled by Buell.

Interest was attracted to the Army of the Potomac by a daring but apparently fruitless raid, made by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart into Pennsylvania. He made the entire circuit of McClellan's army, but it accomplished nothing beyond frightening the German farmers out of a few horses.

Gen. Lee having withdrawn most of his army to the East of the Blue Ridge, McClellan, who had followed him to Warrenton, was superseded in the command of the Yankee army by Gen. A. E. Burnside, who took command on the 5th of November.

McClellan having been deposed because he would not "advance," Burnside, *ipso facto*, by the acceptation of his position stood committed to advance at once. Immediately on assuming command he marched towards Fredericksburg, and had he crossed the Rappahannock at once he would have found nothing there to prevent his taking possession of the town and the heights subsequently occupied by our forces. But he lost the golden opportunity in waiting for certain pontoon bridges, which did not arrive until after a week's delay. In the meantime Gen. Lee had arrived on the south bank of the Rappahannock and selected his position. On the 11th of December Burnside constructed his bridges and was permitted to cross, after only so much resistance had been offered as was sufficient to throw him off his guard. On the next day Burnside felt our position from right to left with his artillery, and having satisfied himself by this process and certain information which he derived from an "intelligent colored man" that our weakest point was directly in his front, he on the morning of the 13th made his grand attack, which was to scatter the Confederate army and win Richmond, but which resulted in the bloodiest and most complete repulse which is known in the history of battles. The particulars of this glorious Confederate victory are too fresh in the memory to require recapitulation. The same remark holds good of the series of battles fought in North Carolina about the same time, Gen. Smith's report of which we publish to-day.

These events concluded the war in the East for the present, but it has only opened in the West. While we write this review, on the last day of the year, two battles of the first historic magnitude are actually being fought, one in front of Murfreesboro' and the other before Vicksburg.

A MOST DARING AND EXTRAORDINARY BANK ROBERY IN EUROPE.

The subjoined letter, extracted from a late English paper, relates the particulars of a criminal enterprise of surpassing audacity in its conception and of success in its execution. The robbery was committed on the banking house of Parodi, the richest banker in all Italy. The facts are these, and are detailed in a letter from Turin:

The banking house of Paridi, the richest banker in Genoa, is not far from the postoffice, in the Via Nuove one of the main thoroughfares in the city, and always full of traffic. On the two days before the robbery, Signor Parido was repeatedly visited by an elegantly dressed stranger, who desired information respecting a loan, and as to the mode in which a large sum might be remitted from Rome. At 2 P. M. on the 1st of May, Signor Parodi was engaged with his son and eight clerks, in receiving payments and deposits, when the same person presented himself again, accompanied by another in traveling costume. Recognising him [illegible] procure the required information. "Thanks," replied the stranger, "but this is not my present business." At the same time, two other persons dressed nearly in the same style, came in, whilst another pair appeared at the entrance and took post there. One of the first four then produced a big roll of silk cord and all the six drew from their pockets either double-barrelled pistols or daggers. "Silence!" cried the leader of the gang, "the first that stirs or speaks is a dead man, and"—clapping his pistol to the banker's breast—"we shall begin by killing Signor Parodi but if no one budges we shall do no harm to any one; we only want the money." None of the ten dared to move; they were petrified. Then two of the gang, having tied every man's hands behind his back with silk cord, led him into the adjoining room, and making him sit down on the ground, tied his legs together the leader meanwhile keeping his pistol at Signor Parodi's breast, and another of the gang standing, pistol in hand, at the door of the inner room. The ten prisoners being thus bound, each of them had his mouth stopped with a cravat. But meanwhile other persons came to the bank on business, and these were attended to by the pair who were posted at the entrance door. The moment they stepped in they were silenced in the same way, led into the inner room, and bound and gagged as the others had been before them. Seven were thus served, among whom was a postman, who brought sixty thousand francs in bank notes, which were overlooked by the robbers.—These primary operations having been accomplished, four of the robbers remained on guard, whilst the other two sacked 700,000 francs in notes, and 100,000 francs in gold. Content with this booty they kissed the banker's son on the forehead, telling him to cheer up, but to keep silence for at least ten minutes longer and away they went quite coolly, in sight of a great number of persons in the court yard and the street.—They separated at once, and disappeared in various directions.

Notice was given by telegraph to all the railway stations; and all outward bound vessels were examined, but not a trace of the six thieves could be discovered.

MEETING OF BROTHERS IN THE TWO ARMIES.

A flag of truce, with 119 Federal prisoners, arrived at Helena, Ark., on the 19th ult., and was received by the Federal officer commanding. A letter says:

Among the officers accompanying the flag of truce was a Capt. Rust, who learning that there was in Col Vandover's command another Capt. Rust, belonging to the 4th Illinois cavalry, expressed great curiosity to see him, as he had a brother North from whom he had not heard since the war broke out, and possibly this Captain Rust might be the same, or be acquainted with him. But, judge of the agreeable surprise to each to recognize the long separated brothers. The kind hearted Col. Vandover did all in his power to make their short meeting a happy one, so that when the time arrived for a seperation it was not without much ill suppressed regret, and many a wish that this war was over, that they bid adieu to each other—the one to fight for his country, the other against him; but such have ever been the miseries of civil war.

CORN WANTED!

APPLY at this office.

Lincoln's Proclamation.

The Northern papers contain the 1st of January emancipation proclamation of Abraham the I, which we annex as part of the history of the times:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Whereas, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:—

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, [illegible] North Carolina and Virginia (except the [illegible] as West Virginia, and also the [illegible] ton, Elizabeth City, [illegible] Norfolk and Portsmouth,) [illegible] parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

YANKEE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The Yankee Army Register gives the organization of the Volunteer Army of the Yankee States, as it existed on the 1st of August 1862, as follows:

Major Generals 40, Brigadier Generals 200, Ass't Adj't Generals 240, Assistant Quartermasters 250, Surgeons 1,132, Ass't Surgeons 2,059, Chaplains 930, Additional Paymasters 500, Colonels 1,000, Lieut. Colonels 1,000, Majors 1,280, Captains 10,280, Aids-de-camp 520, Adjutants 1,000, Regimental Quartermasters 1,000, Regimental Commissaries 70, First Lieutenants 10,280, Second Lieutenants 10,280, Supernumerary Second Lieutenants 840, Sergeant Majors 1,000, Quartermaster Sergeants 1,000, Commissary Sergeants 1,000 Saddler Sergeants 70, Chief Trumpeters 70, Chief Farriers or Blacksmiths 70, Regimental Hospital Stewards 1,070, First Sergeants 10,280, Company Quartermaster Sergeants 1,680, Company Commissary Sergeants 840, Sergeants 43,640, Corporals 85,600, Musicians 18,880, Farriers and Blacksmiths 1,580, Saddlers 840, Artificers 1,680, Wagoners 10,280, Teamsters 1,680, Privates 873,200. Total Commissioned 39,922; total Rank and File 1,052,480. Grand aggregate 1,092,402.

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 1862.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

☞ There seem to be studious and covert efforts made, in various ways, by the *d estructives* in this section of the State, to alienate the affections of the people from Governor Vance, and to disparage the Legislature. The actions of the Governor and of the Legislature have been closely watched, and misrepresentations, to accomplish certain ends, are resorted to, without hesitation. We would not be in the least surprised to hear the insinuation, in certain quarters, that Gov. Vance is entirely responsible for the late enrollment of the Conscripts up to 40 years of age, when it is a well known fact that the Governor is, at heart, opposed to conscription, and looked upon the first conscript act as a military necessity only, and stated that the second conscription was open to discussion.—The Governor is bound to enforce the laws, may he ever so much disapprove of the spirit of the same.

As for the Legislature, we published the captions of the laws passed, in our last, and our readers can judge thereof for themselves. There were many wholesome laws passed, and but for the obstacles thrown in the way by the leading destructives, to embarrass that body, business would have been despatched more summarily, and much time and treasure saved.—We have no doubt that the passage of the ten regiment bill through one branch of the Legislature, for State defence, at the recommendation of Gov. Vance, urged the Confederate Government to take the heretofore neglected condition of North Carolina, in a military point of view, into serious consideration, and send troops from Virginia to assist in driving back the invading enemy. Some designing men speak of the passage of this ten regiment bill as calculated to produce a collision between the State and Confederate governments, which is all idle talk, and they themselves have no real apprehension of such an effect. There is no danger of any thing of the kind, and we presume, now, that forces have been sent to our assistance, there will be no need of those 10,000 troops, for the present.

We are glad to see that President Davis is at length alive to the importance of defending North Carolina. Had the proper steps been taken at the proper time, our coast might have been successfully defended, and a large portion of the State saved from the ruthless hands of the invader.

It should ever be borne in mind, that, when the enemy, having gained possession of our coast, and threatened to advance farther into the interior, Gov. Vance, unlike his immediate predecessors, took a bold stand for the defence of the State, and informed President Davis that if he would not protect North Carolina, he would retain a force for State defence. In this respect he only wished this State to be placed on an equality with other States, who had their reserve troops. He was not disposed to see all white males between 18 and 40 years of age carried out of the State, and then take his troops for State defence from those remaining, when North Carolina could not spare more men from the industrial pursuits,—and he was right, and the Legislature done well also to move in the premises. Since this movement, North Carolina seems to be of more importance to the Southern Confederacy!

THE SECOND CONSCRIPTION.—On Saturday, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a pretty full turn out of the 71st Regiment in this county, for enrollment, and every thing passed of quietly. No day was appointed for the departure of the conscripts.

A few weeks since, the Eastern regiment, 121st, was assembled, and the conscripts thereof enrolled.

SMALL POX.—This fatal disease is gradually spreading in this State, the only security against which is vaccination, of which the members in every family should avail themselves without delay. Extreme caution should be used to guard against the spreading of the disease, and visits in effected neighborhoods had better be few and far between.

VICKSBURG, &c.—It will be seen, from accounts published elsewhere, that gallant Vicksburg still stands, the enemy said to be retiring.

The enemy now holds Murfreesboro', any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.—Our pickets are within three miles of them, and our forces occupy the country this side.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to send shoes or clothing to members of Major R. W. Wharton's 1st N. C. Battalion or Col. Hoke's 21st N. C. Regiment, can do so by delivering their packages and boxes to me by Saturday morning the 17th inst.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 14, 1863.

Important Order.

The annexed General Order was lately issued from the War Department at Richmond. It will be seen that the first section makes it the duty of the enrolling officer, in all doubtful cases, to refer the claim for exemption to the commandant of conscripts at Raleigh, and, if necessary, to the Conscription Bureau at Richmond, for *final action.* And the conscript claiming such exemption is to *remain at home* until such final action is had on his claims for exemption.

As remarked by the Raleigh Standard, "the second section is an important one and should be rigidly enforced upon officers who are guilty of harsh treatment to conscripts:"

ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 3d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

1. The following orders are published for the information of the army:

All white male citizens of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 40, who are not exempt by the act of October 11th, 1862, are liable to conscription, and all such as have been already enrolled and mustered will be held as though in service of the Confederate States until otherwise ordered. Exemption will not take place until after enrollment, when enrolling officers will grant certificates of exemption in all cases clearly within the meaning of the act. All doubtful cases for exemption will be referred for decision to commandants of camps of instruction, and, if necessary, by them to the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond. Such cases will not be required to report in person to the camp of Instruction until final action is had on the same.

2. Enrolling officers are required to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties within the districts confided to them, not only in respect to the enrollment of conscripts, but also in the apprehension and arrest of stragglers and deserters from the army. Complaints having been made of harsh treatment to conscripts by enrolling officers in certain localities, which treatment is calculated to prejudice the cause of the Confederate States by encouraging opposition to the acts of conscription, it will be the duty of commandants of camps of instruction to report to the Secretary of War for discharge from conscript service any officer who shall offend in this particular. It is required of all enrolling officers to encourage and promote a good understanding with the people of the district in which they may be serving; and it is impressed on them that firmness, of purpose, tempered with kindness and forbearance, will best promote the objects to be attained.

3. Enrolling officers will furnish to commandants of camps of instruction, at the end of each month, a complete roll of the conscripts made by them during the month; which rolls will embrace the names of persons who have been exempted within that period. One copy of these rolls will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps of Instruction to the chief of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond for file and further reference.

4. All commissioned officers between the ages of 18 and 40, who have become disconnected with the army by the operation of the General Orders, Nos. 48 and 96, of 1862, or by reason of non re-election, resignation or dismissal, unless actually disabled—of which they must furnish evidence—are subject to conscription; and while substitutes between the above ages and who are not embraced in the provisions of the exemption law, will be held in service to the end of the terms for which they have engaged, the principals within the same ages, for whom the substitutes may have engaged to serve, will be liable to conscription.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER.
Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.

HON. JOHN BRANCH.—This distinguished citizen died at his summer residence, Enfield, Halifax Co., in this State on the 4th inst at the advanced age of 80 years. He was a member of the legislature of this State as early as 1811; in 1817 he was elected Governor of this State; in 1823 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and in 1828 he was appointed by Gen. Jackson, Secretary of the Navy. All these positions he filled with honor. He retired from public life when about 50 years of age and removed to Florida and was appointed Governor of that Territory by President Tyler in 1843. Most of his summers since he has spent at Enfield in h native County.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State, pursuant to a call from Gov. Vance, assembled in Raleigh on Thursday last.—The following members, being all, were in attendance: F. B. Satterthwaite of Pitt; Jesse R. Stubbs of Martin; Loverd Eldridge of Johnston; Robert P. Dick of Guilford; J. A. Hargrave of Anson; James Calloway of Wilkes; and James A. Patton of Buncombe. Mr. Satterthwaite was chosen President of the Council, and Richard H. Battle, Jr. Secretary.

The Council concurred with the Governor in making the following appointments:

LITERARY BOARD.—Rev. William E. Pell of Wake; Professor Richard Sterling of Guilford; Dr. William Sloan of Gaston.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.—Wm. Eaton Jr. of Warren; Edward J. Hale of Cumberland.

Better appointments could not have been made.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Hale respectfully declines the appointment tendered him of member of the Internal Improvement Board.—*Standard.*

☞ Congress assembled on the 12th. Nine Senators and fifty-three Representatives present. No quorum in either branch, and adourned until next day.

☞ See more new advertisements,

LATEST NEWS.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes (Jan. 5) as follows:

The news of the battle of Murfreesboro', has created an excitement here scarcely second to that of the battle of Fredericksburg, chiefly because it is feared that the two fights have ended pretty nearly alike. True, some claim a great victory for the Union forces; but so far as I can judge from what I have seen and heard, the majority believe that we have met with another disaster. All that is certain, however, is that, if we have gained a victory, it has been dearly bought.

There is no exultation, but not a little gloom. The latter feeling has been much increased by the loss of the Monitor.

The Yankees held an election in the 2d Congresional district in this State, for a member of Congress. Foster, Willis and Pigott were candidates. Pigott thought to be elected.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12

The Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

The news of the battle of Fredericksburg had created great interest in England.

The impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to the hopes of an early peace.

A meeting of the working men of Manchester had adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln on his proclamation.

The English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of two million three hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds.

The Times thinks that this shows that the cotton is not king, and that it is b tter that England should keep all the cotton operatives on public pensions until they are absorbed in other trades, than vary one point from her national policy.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says that the Yankee prisoners taken at Murfreesboro' were returned to the Yankee authorities who refused to receive them unless accompanied by the officers. Seventy three Yankee officers are in Atlanta.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Late advices from San Antonia state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that four thousand French troops had landed at Mattamoras and taken possession of the city.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—The Enquirer has Northern dates of the 10th. Dispatches from St. Louis indicate the probable capture of Springfield by the Confederates with a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Rosencrans has issued an order that all captured rebel officers be confined and subsisted on army rations until Jeff Davis' recent proclamation is revoked. Rosencrans' headquarters are 10 miles beyond Murfreesboro.' Gold in New York on the 9th 138; stock market excited.

An attempt was made to mob Henry Ward Beecher at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 5th inst. The famous Forrest divorce case is finally decided. Mrs. Forrest receives $40,000. Accumulated alimony $4,000 per year.

Citizens of Augusta County, Va., presented Stonewall Jackson with a splendid horse and equipments for service in the Valley.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA—GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7

The General Assembly of Virginia convened to day pursuant to call. The Governor's message refers in eloquent terms to the brilliant success of our arms during the past year, and the valor of Confederate soldiers. He says that the man who preaches the doctrine of re-construction is a traitor and deserves a traitor's doom. He invokes every Virginian to swear that the Old Dominion shall remain one and inseperable.—Though the Federal army which has invaded Virginia has been demoralized, we must redouble our strength and avoid discussion and contention. The vandalism of the Yankee army is appropriately desecrated. Our Government and country, he says has been cursed by heaven and hell deserving rabble.—He urges the Legislature to check the prevailing crime of extortion. These are the most prominent points of the message, which is chiefly devoted to objects of State interest.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS OF GEN. FORREST

MOBILE, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch to Advertiser and Register, dated Grenada 6th, says: An aid of Gen. Forrest who arrived here this evening reports the capture by our forces, of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with over two thousand prisoners, two cannon and a large amount of commissary stores.

The attack on Jackson was a feint made to cover their operations. The railroad has been destroyed from Jackson to Columbus.

KENTUCKY PROTESTS AGAINST LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that in response to a circular letter from Gov. Robinson, two-thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is enforced.

YANKEES TAKING THE OATH.

RICHMOND Jan. 11.—About 100 Yankee prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance and commence work this week in the foundries.

CAPTURE OF HARRIET LANE—WESTFIELD BLOWN UP—PRISONERS TAKEN, &c.

Special dispatch to Advertiser and Register dated Jackson, Jan. 8: New Orleans Delta Jan. 6 received at Ponchatula, contains the following:

About two o'clock New Year's morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffaloe Bayou into Galveston Bay, alongside of steamer Harriet Lane, one on each side.—Texan sharp shooters then commenced assault on her and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wagnowyth, her commander. The assailants then boarded her after a desperate struggle and captured her. Rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton after the manner of the boats in New Orleans known as Montgomery fleet. The Westfield, under commander Renshaw, determined not to be taken and after consulting, officers and men agreeing, they blew her up with all on board including himself. Only eight escaped. Balance of the Yankee fleet and one transport escaped. Two coal boats at wharf together, with two companies of 42d Mass. Regiment were captured. A Federal vessel was placed around the harbor to watch the Harriet Lane and prevent Confederates sending her to sea.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.

Gov. Robinson's message recommends Kentucky to reject and protest against Lincoln's proclamation. He says it inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow.

Late from the United States—Seymour's Message—Vicksburg not Taken.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 9.

Reports from the other side of the river state that the main body of the enemy were retiring towards Washington.

The New York Herald of the 7th was received late to day.

Seymour's message was published in the Herald of the 8th. It says the war has taken more than two hundred thousand men from the workshops and fields of the North. There must be no attempt to put down public opinion. The people demand free discussion and desire to learn their actual condition. It says slavery has been the subject but not the cause of the war. We must look for the cause of the war in the prevailing disregard of laws and the constitution. Above all, in the local prejudices ground up in the two extremes of the country, whose remote positions and interests made them less informed regarding the condition and character of the whole people, than in the central and Western States. Our difficulties teach us that we must reform our people and policy. The Government says the rights of States must be respected. A consolidated Government of this vast country would destroy the essential rights and liberties of the people.

The sovereignties of the States cannot be given up. It denounces arbitrary arrests, the suppression of journals and the spy system of the general Government, and denies that the rebellion can suspend one single right of the citizens of the loyal States, and enjoins sheriffs and civil officers to take care that no person is imprisoned or carried from the State by force, without process and authority of law. It denounces martial law as opposed to the constitution and genius of our Government. The President holds his office not by the will of the majority, but by the constitution, which placed him in office by a vote of 18,000 against twenty-eight hundred thousand.

If the constitution cannot keep the Executive within its restraints it cannot retain States in union with those who hold no sanitary constitution. All must admit that there is no guilt in rebellion against those practices more dangerous to our liberties than rebellion itself. It condemns the emancipation proclamation as impolitic, unjust, unconstitutional, and that it may be construed as an abandonment of all hope of restoring the Union. If the South must be held in military subjection and the negroes be managed by the government, the government must be converted into a military despotism. The opinion that the South must be subjugated weakens the hopes of the people and destroys confidence abroad. The message argues union indisoluble, that factions North and South must be put down. So closely, he says, are the upper and lower valley of the Mississippi bound together that when cotton was burned in Louisiana corn was used as fuel in Illinois. Ruin the Southern consumer and you bankrupt the Northern producer.

Neither in the Northern or Southern Union can conflicting interests—agriculture, commerce, manufactures—be adjusted.

Dispatches from Cairo on the 7th says that Sherman had fought his way within two miles of Vicksburg. The fighting was desperate in the extreme.—Bright's brigade fought hand to hand. The fourth Iowa lost six hundred men Gen. Hoovey, with fifteen hundred men sent upon special mission is missing. Gen. Holmes was marching in the direction of Vicksburg The rebel forces at Vicksburg number 65,000. Their entrenchments extend six miles from the city. Sherman was attacked and driven back to his first line of his defences, after taking the rifle pits, [illegible] estimated at five thousand.

Grant, at Holly Springs, did not reinforce Sherman. The Federal Gen. Again killed, and Gens. Morgan and Smith wounded.

Farragut and Porter are expected to cooperate with Sherman and McClernard.

Banks' army was divided into two columns and sent on an independent expedition.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 5th reports a fight on Saturday between Imboden and Jenkins, and the Federals under Col. Washington, lasting Saturday and Sunday, that the rebels had been driven four miles from Winchester.

Butler, in a speech in Philadelphia on the 7th attempted to justify the murder of Mumford, and said, right or wrong, the act commended itself to his judgment.

The Herald says it is improbable that Butler will return to New Orleans, and Banks push forward in the field.

The Herald learns by arrival from New Orleans that Banks has established his head quarters at Baton Rouge and had 10,000 men in camp Moore. The vessels of his expedition had arrived.

Butler was to have a public reception in New York on the 8th.

A bill has been passed by Congress providing for the issue of ten millions thirty year bonds, in aid of the emancipation mission. The government pledges the removal and colonization of all freed slaves.

Key West correspondent of the Herald learns that the Anglo rebel steamer Comet, with a valuable cargo from Nassau, was captured on the 25th.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Adjutant General Martin, by order of Gov. Vance, has issued a circular addressed to the Militia Colonels of Northampton, Franklin, Martin, Green, Johnston, Cumberland, Onslow, Bladen, Robeson, Halifax, Nash, Pitt, Wilson, Wake, Sampson, Columbus, Brunswick, Warren, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wayne, Harnett, Duplin, New Hanover and Granville, ordering them to assemble forthwith all ablebodied men fit for military duty not called for as Conscripts, up to this date, and who are liable to militia duty under existing laws, and organize them and hold them in readiness to march at a moment's warning.—The Colonels are urged to organize this force at once, and report to Adjutant General Martin. The militia are to be organized into companies of 75 men each, and are required to assemble each Saturday for drill and inspection, until further orders from the Governor, and to be always held in readiness for active duty at the shortest notice. All militia officers, except Field Officers of highest grade, and Captain or senior officer of each district, are included in this call. This action on the part of the Governor is taken in order to prepare to repel an expected advance of the enemy.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The enemy has been largely reinforced, but up to the 13th, no advances had been made. The object of the enemy is believed to be to attack Goldsboro', Weldon and Wilmington simultaneously.

☞ All quiet on the Rappahannock, and nothing later from the West.

THE GREAT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE!

Southern Accounts—Interesting Particulars.

The Murfreesboro Rebel of January 2nd, contains a graphic account of the fighting up to the close of the second day, which we subjoin:

The enemy commenced the advance from Nashville on Friday, by several different routs of march, driving in our cavalry under Gens. Wheeler and Wharton, who slowly fell back, gallantly contesting every foot of the way.

On Sunday our line of battle was formed about two miles from Murfreesboro, and stretching transversely across Stone's river, from the Lebanon pike, on the right, to the Franklin road, on the left. On Tuesday the enemy had deployed into line of battle upon the ridge whereon stands the residence of Mr. Cowan, at a distance of something more than 1500 yards from our first line, and considerably overlapping our left flank. During Monday, they opened with artillery at long range, and on Tuesday heavy skirmishing ran up and down the line from the left to the centre, swelling almost into a battle at one period when the enemy attempted two charges upon Robinson's battery.

On the night of Tuesday it had become evident that the attack in force would be upon our left, and Cleburn's Division was detached from the right for the purpose of strengthening that point, and extending our line, which gave to the left wing four Divisions—Cheatham's, Withers', McCown's and Cleburne's.

THE BATTLE.

The sun rose clear after several days of funeral gloom, rifting the mists which hung like silvery curtains o'er the field, dancing and glistening along the serried line of steel, which glittered in the morning light like the sparklings of countless diamonds, bathing the gay banners which floated in the front with a flood of refulgence, and rifting in golden showers through the emerald fringe of cedars which enclosed the field. Far as the eye could reach stood the two vast armies, silent, and motionless, and it almost seemed instead of foes drawn up for battle, to be some brilliant holiday parade, but at length a volley of musketry from the extreme left told too plainly that the work of death had in reality begun, and in an instant afterwards the strife had leaped from point to point, until the whole line from left to centre was one unbroken blaze of fire.

About eight o'clock a. m. the divisions of McCowan, Cleburn & Cheatham were ordered to charge The enemy were strongly planted in a dense thicket where the out cropping of the limestone rock formed a natural fortification. Swiftly but with a perfect line our troops emerged from the skirt of timber in which they had been sheltered, and moved across the open plains which intervened. The battle now become terrific, crash upon crash of musketry stunned the ear; the ground trembled with the thunder of artillery; the cedars rocked and quivered in the fiery blast, and the air was rent with the explosion of shells. The enemy seemed determined to stake the fortunes of the day upon holding the position which they occupied, and offered a most gallant resistance, but nothing human could withstand the impetuosity of that charge. A spirit of fury seemed to possess our men, from the commanders down to the common soldiers, and on they swept, shot and shell, canister, grape and bullets tearing through their ranks [illegible] dead & dying. Still on they went, overturning infantry and artillery alike, driving the enemy like the hurricane scatters the leaves upon its course, capturing hundreds of prisoners, and literally blackening the ground with dead. Such a charge was never before witnessed. For two miles through fields and forests, over ditches, fences and ravines, they swept.—Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, were thrown forward to stay their onward march, but another volley of musketry, another gleaming of the bayonet, and like their predecessors they were crushed into one common ruin.

Meantime the brave old Withers was not idle. His line of battle ran diagonally across an extended field, and the enemy had been pouring a murderous fire into his position, until driven almost to the verge of madness by the destruction of his men, he threw his division forward upon the ridge occupied by the enemy. Here was perhaps the bloodiest struggle of the day. The enemy was stronger at this point than anywhere else upon the field, and long and fiercely contended the position. Directly in front was a wide area of cleared land, and across this it was necessary to advance, under the sweeping fire of six batteries, but with dauntless hearts, and steps as proud as though upon parade, his men sprang forward at the word, and marched on into the face of death. Once they wavered, as the enemy poured a perfect hail of iron through their ranks, but at this moment Bragg dashed by, the battle fires burning in his eyes, and the fate of nations in his hand—again they rushed upon the foe; shot down the gunners at their pieces and drove the supporting divisions far back to the rear.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

In our yesterday's necessarily brief and imperfect account of the sanguinary battle of Wednesday, December 31st, we brought the events of the engagement up to night fall Our left had driven the enemy's right for several miles, occupying the field of battle, capturing the hospitals and most of the wounded, and resting within two hundred yards of the Abolition pickets. Our right was not so actively engaged, the enemy concentrating and massing his troops in a strong position. Byrne's battery of seven pieces and Cobb's Kentucky battery were very actively engaged during the afternoon with the batteries of the enemy, but the casualties on our part were small.

Yesterday the New Year dawned upon us with a bright, smiling and propitious face. The previous night was intensely cold, and must have seriously effected the condition of the wounded on the field. But the genial sun dispelled the white rime of frost that covered the landscape and changed the icy air into a pleasant spring like atmosphere.

Everything was perfectly quiet in front until about 8 o'clock, when the cannonading opened on the right centre and was kept up spiritedly for a short while. There was another lull. The enemy seemed indisposed to show himself, and under cover of heavy timber it appeared was making preparations for a retreat.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

Yesterday presented the usual horrible, sad, heart appalling scenes. The dead lay scattered in every direction—the Confederate grey uniform and the Yankee blue in fearful proximity, "after life's fitful fever." At points where our brave had charged and taken the batteries of the [illegible] there were plain evidences of desperate struggles. But it was quite evident that the dead of the enemy outnumbered ours two to one. This proportion may seem unreal and improbable, but it was the opinion of every one who visited the field. Upon every hand were the common debris of a battle—broken gun carriages, dismantled wagons, piles of dead horses, scattered accourrements—all indicating the fearfulness and desperation of the contest.

THE LOSSES.

Our loss in killed and wounded and missing, will sum up 5,000, that of the enemy is triple, if not five fold our own. We captured forty pieces of artillery, and up to last night had paroled forty-seven hundred prisoners. Of small arms, ordnance, camp equipage, &c., we captured vast quantities. The prisoners are being rapidly sent south to Vicksburg for exchange, that being in accordance with the previous agreement between Gens. Bragg and Rosencrans. The wounded prisoners, of whom there are a great number, are comfortably housed and being well cared for.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.

Rosencrans' grand army of invasion numbered, according to the lowest estimates, 75,000 men. Gen. Bragg's force we have never yet heard computed at over forty thousand, and not more than one-half those were engaged in the battle. The disparity in numbers, however, was more than atoned for by the difference in pluck, and determination of the two combatants, as well as by the impulses that actuated the men.

Still, a walk through the hospitals discovers to the most careless looker-on the saddest and most sickening spectacle—a spectacle which we hope will never again mar the quiet and happiness of so many hearthstones in the Confederacy.

THE WOUNDED AND THE HOSPITALS.

The spirit of heroic endurance manifested by our troops during the perilous and fearful days and nights of the battle, was worthy of themselves and their holy cause.—But what shall we say of the patience, the fortitude, the bravery, even the gaiety displayed by the wounded. We saw hundreds of them on the field and in the hospitals, and from not one of them did we hear a single word of complaint or repining.—Many of their wounds were ghastly, many requiring amputation and the severest surgical treatment, but all of them bore up with the determined spirit of heroes.

It will be gratifying to the friends of these brave boys to know that the hospital arrangements are admirable and ample. Dr. D. W. Yandell was particularly conspicuous in providing for the reception of the wounded, and all of the surgeons are kind, attentive and skillful. The ladies, foremost always in every good work, are assiduous in their attentions. Indeed, from the good order, careful nursing and fine medical skill displayed, we have every reason to believe that the mortality will be small.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ROSENCRANS.

General Rosencrans has dispatched to the War Department a full history of the protracted contest at Murfreesboro', which he says ended in the total defeat of the Rebel army and their disorderly flight towards Tullahoma. We annex the official dispatches of Rosencrans:

HD'QRS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO' Jan. 3,
via NASHVILLE, Jan. 4, 1863.

To H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief,
Washington.

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, General McCook by Nolinsville pike; General Thomas from his encampment on Franklin's pike, via Wilson pike, and General Crittendon on the main Murfreesboro' pike.

Our left and centre met with strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

General McCook drove General Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove General Hardee from Nolinsville and pushed forward a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, and found that General Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro'.

General Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewarts Creek, and capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

General Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back.—General Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this outward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st instant the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

On the 2d instant there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack until about three o'clock in the afternoon when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep.—They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and three hundred and seventy-five wounded; but they were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's Division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. He lost heavily. We occupied the ground with left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

W. S. Rosencrans,
Maj. Gen. Com'ng.

Camp near Murfreesboro',
January 4, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river, and the

bridge accross it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.—This occupied my time until four o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock this morning.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To day was occupied in distributing amunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of stone river this evening. The railroad bridges were saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in hospitals at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Geresche, whose capacity and general deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration.

W. S Rosecrans,
Maj Gen. Commanding.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA—THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We had intended to continue our reply to the Richmond Enquirer, but the following, from one of the ablest and most gifted pens in the Confederate States, saves us the labor of saying one word on the subject in this issue. Our correspondent has felled the forest of Destructive iniquity, leaving to us only the task of rolling the logs, gathering the brush, and putting fire to them. Or, to change the figure, he has taken off all the epidermis of this vaunted organ of the administration, and sprinkled a plentiful supply of Cayenne pepper on its shrinking flesh. Read what our correspondent says, and hand the paper to your neighbors.

The Enquirer seems to think that we are not disposed to answer some questions it propounded to us some weeks since. In this it is mistaken. We shall meet all those questions in our own way and time. But we are detaining our readers from the rich treat we have in store for them :—*Standard*.

From the Standard.

Is North Carolina any Thing?

I am led to this humiliating inquiry by recent and current events in and out of the State. I freely concede that there ought to be no divisions or strife among the people of any State, or among the States themselves.—And he who originates strife, is alone to blame; for it is not in human nature to receive offense without retort, and self existence requires self defence. It is charged, that those who now govern North Carolina, have caused divisions among the people; have organized themselves into a party, and proscribed all others; and have inaugurated measures injurious to the common cause, and in bad faith. If these things are so, it is a great crime. If they are not so, it is a gross slander. And the character of those in power; and the character of the State itself, require that the truth should be known by all who will judge justly; and that those who accuse, against the truth, should be exposed.

Soon after Lincoln's election, the propriety of calling a Convention to secede was, by the Legislature then in session, submitted to a vote of the people. The people refused to call a Convention at all, and the vote for members, at the same time, indicated that two-thirds of the people were opposed to secession for any cause then existing. But, in a short time, events occurred which induced these same people to meet in Convention, and secede by a *unanimous* vote. Up to that time, the two divisions among the people were called, severally, "Unionists," and "Secessionists." And these *names* truly indicated the *sentiments* of each party. After it became necessary to secede, and the people were unanimous, the name "Unionists" no longer indicated the sentiments of any party or of anybody; for *all* were *then* secessionists, but not in the same sense, for the original secessionists were for secession without sufficient cause, and, together with disunionists at the North, created the necessity which the Unionists were obliged to realize. The secession of North Carolina was not, therefore, the act of the secessionists; for, in their attempt at secession before sufficient cause, they failed; but it was the secession of the unionists after sufficient cause existed.

So soon as North Carolina declared her independence by a unanimous vote, those who had been unionists, abandoned all party distinctions, and sought to make common cause; yielded to the secessionists who had possession of the government a cordial support, continued them all in office, and preserved the State and her institutions as they were. And thus were, verily, *Conservatives.* But those who had been secessionists, immediately organized themselves, or what is the same, retained their original organization as a party; claimed the act of secession as a party triumph, and proscribed and aspersed every one who was not of them.

As proof of the first proposition I mention, that although, as shown by the vote before the Convention, and by the vote of the late State elections, two-thirds of the people were against the original secessionists; yet, the Convention did not a single act of a party character; proscribed nobody, and aspersed nobody. At the Presidential election, that same year, they made no opposition to the original secession President, but gave him a unanimous vote.

As proof of the second proposition, passing by much that the secessionists did in the Convention—their proposed ordinance to send every man to the guillotine who should question the immaculacy of their men or measures, and the like, I mention the fact, that although offices were, of necessity, greatly multiplied, and although the Conservatives were two to one in numbers, and some of them nearly as good as secessionists, yet, not one office in fifty was allowed to be filled by them. After the Presidential election which was unanimous for Mr. Davis, they claimed that election as a party triumph, simply because all did not unite upon the same names as electors; which was, of course, the merest matter of form. The organ of the party, the State Journal, said: "It is a strange but pleasing coincidence that the first number of our new volume should be the herald to our readers of a *new victory* by the triumph of the electoral ticket advocated by this paper and its political confreres." And it said further of the Conservatives, that they should have "a hideous mark upon their brow, by which they should be known by the people."

Now, in what was the "victory?" Over whom was it? For what was the "hideous mark?" If the election was for a President, and all voted for the same President, where could be the victory of one party, or the infamy of the other? What could be complained of, except that the Destructives set up a ticket, avowedly as a party ticket, for which all did not vote, and thereby opposed, not the President, not the Confederacy, not the State, but an acknowledged organized party of "political confrees." Here, then, is full proof that the Destructives had organized a party, and marked every man who did not act with it, even in matters of form. Verily, they are *Destructives.*

These things provoked retort. Self respect, self existence required self defence. The people began to say, what do these things mean? We are excluded from all places of trust in the State, although we had it in our power to take them; and are denounced as unworthy of confidence. We voted for Mr. Davis, but still a victory is claimed over us. We have poured out our blood and treasure for the State, but those who have done little of either, say we are traitors, and have marked us in the fore head, so that in all time to come, we and our children may be known and hated. What must be done?—The tocsin sounded, Arouse! Arouse yourselves! rang from one end of the State to the other; and the people ran to the polls, and by such a vote as never was given below, drove these libellers from power, and put in better men. But truth requires that it should be further said, that not for this only were they driven out, but because it was found that they had neglected the best interests of the State, and were as imbecile before the enemy as they were malignant towards their friends.

But what a howl! is raised by the Destructives from one end of the State to the other!—What is it for? They have been turned out of office! Well, why did they allow it? Why did not the "political *confreres*" triumph in the election? Why not "another victory?" Why was not the "mark on the brow" plainer? Aha! Did they have, and have they lost the people's confidence? That *was to be* the doom of the Conservatives! If they were mistaken in supposing that they had the victory and the people's confidence, what right have they to claim what they never had? If they had the victory and the confidence, by what blunder or treason, have they lost them, and turned every body against them? One of two things is true, it was false to claim the public confidence, or it was a shame to forfeit it. And now you who so lately strutted conqueror; who called every pleasant place yours; who, by your prowess, have preserved every thing in your State which the enemy did not want, and munificently surrendered to him every thing which he desired; who had no friend that you did not hate, and no enemy that you did not fear; cease, cease to howl as a hound kicked from his master's parlor as a *nuisance* to his family, and try to catch the spirit of the times, and act like men, and some good may be accomplished in the future, and much error forgiven you in the past.

Not only has this injustice been done us by our opponents in the State, but evidently by concert, the press of other States have come to the attack. They have "intervened." And the press of the party in this State, to their own shame, and to the shame of North Carolina, have undertaken to publish a series of articles from the "press of Virginia," and especially from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the thunderer of Castle Thunder, and the organ of Mr. Davis for whom we all voted, grossly abusive of the Conservatives and impudently disrespectful to North Carolina. The Enquirer already has four articles upon North Carolina, all of which the State Journal copies and endorses. In one of which articles the question is asked of the Conservatives, "whether there was any lurking [illegible] struction?" plainly indicating by the question, the charge that such hope is "lurking" among them—that while they are pretending to battle for independence, they are meditating treason. It further asks whether we had "any regrets to indulge or any wrath to gratify over the secession of the State," thereby plainly indicating that we have such regrets.

But the Enquirer does not confine its strictures to the Conservatives as a party, but presumptuously attacks the State itself, and denounces her Legislature as "very ungenerous," and as "acting in violation of her duty," and praises Virginia and holds her up as an example for North Carolina.

Now, all this in the "press of Virginia," is pardonable presumption and vanity; (scarcely) but that the press of North Carolina should join with the press of Virginia in the praise of Virginia and the denunciation of North Carolina, is insufferable.

I would not, unprovoked, remind Virginia of her misfortunes or mortify her with her faults; but self respect requires self defence.—What is there, then, in Virginia better than in North Carolina? A large portion of North Carolina, it is true, has been *ravished* by the enemy; but a much larger portion of Virginia has played harlot, "opened her feet and called on every passer by to come in." She has pulled down her old prisons and built new ones to hold her own "suspected" and the unsuspected of North Carolina, who have been arrested without cause, to keep Virginia in countenance. Her press, the Enquirer, itself, for hire, publishes daily for its own money jobbers the depreciation of the Confederate money, at its very capital, 30 per cent, below its own bank notes, which are themselves 300 per cent below the specie standard. She is indignant that any body or any party should think of the spoils, or honors of office or place, or should care a bit for the disgrace of being denounced or excluded as unworthy of trust; yet demands and receives for her own citizens almost as many of these, as is yielded to the whole South besides. She puts her skeleton regiments, full officered, upon the public pay, and boasts of her disinterestedness. She claims Richmond as the vitals of the Confederacy, as if the South could not think without the brains of the Enquirer, which is so stolid as to boast that its master, the President, does not "remember" almost the only thing he ever knew—the existence of party. She impudently rebukes North Carolina within whose territory, raked by the fine-tooth comb of Richmond detectives, not a traitor can be found, for her want of devotion to the common cause, when Virginia herself has yielded almost as much strength to the North as to the South. In what, then, is Virginia superior to North Carolina? Verily, in nothing except in vanity, vice and vermin!

Let the "press of Virginia" devote itself to the preservation of her own morals; and when it can present Virginia, not as a virgin undefiled, for that were impossible, but as a woman reformed, and North Carolina should not then be, as she is now, without a blemish, we will yield to our more virtuous sister (!) the compliment of copying her reformation. But, until then, let her not flaunt her toggery. Let her, like an imperious courtesan, affect at least enough of reserve to be sought after—"And the contrary is in thee from other women, in that thou givest a reward to thy lovers, and no reward is given unto thee."

But what is the ground of this tirade against North Carolina? What has she done? What has she left undone? There she stands—draw nearer. The veil of her modesty need not be raised to discover that she has furnished as many troops as any State in the South, to fight for the South, and not one to fight against it. The "press of Virginia" admits that she had provided for them *better* than any other State. They have fought as well. More of her territory has been *taken* by the enemy than of any other State, except Tennessee.—Less has been done in her defence than in defence of any other State. There is not a fortification deserving the name in her whole land. Few troops have been allowed her, and they have been commanded by officers who would not be trusted with forces elsewhere—In almost every conflict with the enemy in her borders, there has been just enough of resistance to enable him to boast a victory, and to make her feel the degradation of defeat. What the enemy has left of her wealth has been ordered to be destroyed by her friends; and she has no voice or influence in the Cabinet. In such a crisis, if North Carolina were to call her soldiers from distant fields to defend her own, who could blame her? But she has done no such thing. She has only called for 10,000 of her citizens who are not in the service, to volunteer in her defence. This is all. This is her crime!

It is said that for North Carolina to do this is to array herself in conflict with the Confederacy.—Well, be it so. What is the Confederacy but her servant? And who claims for the Confederacy the right to question the propriety of the will of a sovereign State? I grant that North Carolina may owe *obligations* to her *sister sovereigns*, but she owes no *duty* to her *servant*. I grant that she is under obligations to make common cause with her sisters in this great struggle. But does that go to the length that she must yield her *whole strength* to operate out of her limits, and leave herself to be destroyed? If so, "a bargain broken on one side is not binding on the other." Virginia has her reserve force—South Carolina has hers—the Governors of Mississippi and Georgia have recommended them in theirs. It is said, however, that Virginia, South Carolina, and probably other States, have only taken such as the Confederacy did not want. It is much more certain that they have kept back such as the Confederacy demanded—for it is said that not a single State in the South executed the conscript law except North Carolina, and she did execute it to the letter. Georgia and South Carolina openly refused to execute it. But what matters all this splitting hairs? The common cause has the right, not to any particular portion or class of the citizens of the several States, but to all the force which any State *can spare*. Who is to be the judge of what she can spare? Evidently the State herself. If North Carolina can spare more than she has already done, she ought to do it—but she must be the judge. If all that can be raised is due to the common cause, then Virginia and the other States must give up their "reserves."

But it is asked, why does North Carolina want any State troops? Why not rely with confidence on the general defence? I answer, that we have confided, and do confide. But our confidence has been abused—I will not say intentionally. North Carolina has had no place beside the Commander-in-Chief. Our claims may have been *overlooked*, because there was no one by to pull his sleeve. But that is not all. Mr. Davis is but a man. The Enquirer, his organ, says that he "does not remember, or care a fig, about former party distinctions." And yet, in a thousand appointments to office, I challenge the Enquirer to count ten who were not of Mr. Davis' [illegible] party. I concede that this may have just "happened so." It is said that this world was never made on purpose, but just happened so! I believe that Mr. Davis is so thoroughly partizan that he does not recognize, and in that sense, may "not remember" any but his own.—And as North Carolina is denounced by the organs of his party in this State, and by his own organ at his elbow, as inimical to the South, and has so lately been denounced by his pet, General Winder, as "a nest of *damned* traitors," it may be, and, truth to say, I believe it will be concluded to be well enough to let her suffer a little for her temerity.

Why do other States want State reserves? Why not turn them over to the Confederacy? Is it answered, because the Confederacy does not want them? If the Confederacy does not want them, it must be because the Confederacy already has enough to defend the whole South, and every part of it. If she has enough, then, tell me why has North Carolina been neglected? The excuse has been, that the Confederacy has not the men to spare. Aha! Then she needs more men, and, according to their own showing, Virginia and South Carolina must yield up their "reserves." It will not do for them to say, that they have furnished as many as North Carolina besides their reserves, because, aside from that being untrue, it will not do for Virginia to do only *as well* as North Carolina, for she claims to be an example for North Carolina to do better!

If the treatment which North Carolina has received, was the best that could be done; or if her afflictions have been the result of mere mistake or oversight, it would be best to excuse the past, and hope to amend the future. But, if it has been by design, if it was in the plan, if it had been thought of and determined on beforehand, (which I admit ought not to be lightly indited,) then North Carolina must know her rights and make others know them. There must be no trifling with a sovereign State; her honor and her life can be given to the care of no other. If the President does "not remember" any but those who call him master, better arouse him from his torpidity, and tell him plainly that he is only a servant, to be praised when he does well, and to be corrected when he errs. Events remind me of what I do not like to remember, that North Carolina was not invited to this feast as a *guest*, but was called to serve as a slave, or, more appropriately, as the *sacrifice* in their ceremonies. For, in the campaign pamphlet of the cotton States in 1860, which ran through three editions, in which the plans of the Destructives were all laid down, and their purposes declared, and which have been almost literally fulfilled the question is put: "But is it asked whether the border States will join us in this move?" It is not expected that they will, nor is it *desired* that they should at first. It is preferred that they should stand as a break-water between us and the North, until we get upon our feet." (This is the substance, I have not the pamphlet by me.) It is a credit to North Carolina to forgive the offence, but it would be a shame on her prudence to forget it. It is at least pardonable caution, to take care that he who *threatens* mischief does not *inflict* it. And it is the very weakness of credulity to believe, that he who will make a shield of me to-day for his own safety, will expose himself for my safety to-morrow. It may be that he will "not care a fig" about me; or even so much as "remember" me.

It is said that if North Carolina reserves a force for herself, she will be abandoned by the Confederacy! I would not wonder! She must either be a break-water or nothing. But still, as they turn to leave, I would tell them that if they leave for such a cause, without that, they would have sought some other.

I do not maintain that it is best for North Carolina to have a reserve force. I think, however, that after doing all they can for the general defence, it could not be wrong for each State to have a reserve force. But whether that be so or not, North Carolina is her own judge. And, as she never has, so I hope she never will do anything, which has even the appearance of a want of cordiality, or courtesy, towards her sisters, or devotion to the common cause.

North Carolina must, at all hazards, have her Eastern coast defended better than it has been. If the Confederate government can do it, it is what we most desire, what we have earnestly plead for. If, however, the President has not the force to spare, and Virginia will not spare her reserves, then North Carolina must call out hers. Almost one-third of the State is overrun. Albemarle Sound in the North-east, Pamlico in the middle, and Neuse further South, reach up almost a hundred miles from the sea—The enemy has them all. Our people have been driven away, and have scattered over the country until there is no where to go. Whole families are nestling in the Railroad cars. ("Damn their souls!" says Gen. Winder in his arm-chair)

And they must and shall be protected. And their defamers in the State and out of the State, shall know that North Carolina will protect her own suffering citizens, and will stand ever, and stand fast, as a "break-water" for them, against the enemy that would take their property and lives, and the more dreaded enemy that would destroy their reputations.

VINDICATOR.

For the Press.

The Dying Year in Camp.

Messrs Editors:—As might have been supposed, we had but a dull and tiresome time during the Christmas and New Year holidays. Not that there was not as much enjoyment during these days as there generally is, but for the season, it surely was dull; the only thing transpiring to bring to mind the scenes of home and its associations, was the ushering in of the new year.

Darkness had closed the last day of the year, and an almost universal quiet reigned over camp, all apparently being bound in silent slumbers, excepting here and there, when some one arose to chunk his log fire to increase its warmth. A dark, threatening cloud hung murkily over the face of the heavens, and the wind sighed mournfully through the pines, while nature seemed to have donned her funeral pall as the old monarch's life was slowly ebbing away. Swiftly flew the lingering moments left to 1862, when, as the last were quietly flitting by, the Band attached to our Battalion, blew a parting requiem to its memory.

It was quite an agreeable surprise to have our slumbers broken in such a manner, especially on such an occasion; and that too, when it brought to mind the solemn service of our church at the closing of the year. The almost profound silence attending the midnight hour, broken by the trumpet's sound, swelling out in a sweet beautiful choral, struck me as one of the most affecting scenes on memory's tablet, arousing all to the consciousness that the year had gone. My thoughts for a time wandered back to days gone by, and I almost imagined myself far from the scenes of camp and its varied life, living as of yore, at home in peace and plenty; but it was a delusive dream; reality forced upon me the stern fact that home was far distant, and its fancied pleasures, airy flights. Then came memories of the departed year. But here I will draw a line and leave the past, for

The year is gone, and with it many a glorious throng
Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow;
Its shadow in each heart.

For a time in camp all was life [illegible] pleasant; but [illegible] god of slumber reigned around. We retired a second time to rest, expecting to find nature wrapped in a mantle of snow in the morning, and that we would have to experience the pleasure as well as discomfort of a snow storm. But the morning broke upon us clear and bright; and the sun rose fair and cheering. What an omen I inwardly exclaimed! It appeared to me that it was a sign prophesying that though at the commencement of the year our political horizon was dark and gloomy, it would ultimately become fair and bright; and that the good time coming was near at hand.

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

We publish this morning the beautiful address of Gen Lee to the army after the battle of Fredericksburg. The Commanding General expresses the sentiments of the whole country.

Headq's Army of Northern Va.,
Dec. 31, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 138.

I. The General Commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army, his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops, and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time and on the ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will ensure the safety, peace, and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

MARRIED:

On the 4th inst., in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. Daniel Sells, to Miss Belinda L. Petticord, all of this county.

DIED:

In this place, after a short illness, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Johannah Sophia Butner, consort of A. I. Butner, and daughter of the Rev. V. N. Zevely, aged 42 years.

☞ We publish the following communication, without endorsing it.—Whilst we approve some of its sentiments, we utterly disapprove of others. No monarchy here.

Historical Fragments from the French Revolution.

Lafayette returned to France with the head full of Yankee cockroaches. He addressed the French Jacobins: "I have left the American people free, why, French men, shall we remain slaves?" The demagogues and speculators blew the horn of civil war and anarchy; the king, the queen, and the royal family were beheaded on the scaffold. The platform of the Jacobins, like the nigger platform of Chicago, was this—to rob, to murder, to set fire, to ravage all the women and children. Exactly the same as the Yankees are doing. In my opinion, Robespierre was a true patriot. He said:—"The revolution will not stop, until I may be able to swim in the blood of the Jesuits through the streets of Paris." He was perfectly right. Marat was a kind of Horace Greely. Any how it was necessary to give a general reform to every thing in France. But amongst us, there was no necessity for this war.—Now, of course, in self defence, we cannot stop until we may be able to swim in the blood of the Yankee abolitionists, through the streets of the Confederate States.—What will become of our wives and daughters in a mingled state with four millions of free negros!!

The war now, is a national necessity for self existence.

The demagogue Jacobins in France, went on robbing on a large scale, as Butler is at New Orleans. The price of four ounces of bread in those days, was five francs, or one dollar. The first Napoleon arrived at France from his campaign in Egypt. He came, he saw, he conquered. With sword in hand, accompanied by an escort of soldiers, he entered the hall of the Legislative body, with the arrogance of a brave, he cried loudly "Go away from here, you damned rascals;" and every one of the demagogue talkers, enemies of peace,—speculators and extortionists, disappeared like smoke. Napoleon established the Consulate, and immediately gave the Market Law to save the people from the extortionists. On the next day one pound of bread was sold in Paris, for ten cents.—Without a Market Law we cannot succeed. We have skillful generals and *brave soldiers, badly paid*, but the Confederacy cannot live without cheap food for the people. Let us have a Napoleon to give us a Market Law, and save the Confederacy.

I wrote two letters to the Emperor of the French, and I am quite sure my letters have reached his hands. I don't wish the Emperor to interfere in the American question alone. The Confederate government wants to be recognized by France, but neither President Davis nor Congress have asked or begged for mediation. To interfere without being asked for, would be a false step. But then France has the right to retake Louisiana, for Louisiana belongs to France; and Spain has the right to retake Texas, for Texas belongs to Spain.—Let us have a monarchy in the South, then we can whip the abolitionists and conquer our independence. [illegible] had no need of this war. Those who provoked this war on both sides, ought to have been hanged; but now, after the emancipation act, we cannot stop; the war must go on till the Devil becomes a Roman Catholic.

DR. R. V. LEMOINE.

SALEM CORPORATION.

Treasurer's Report, 1862.

Dr.	
To whole amount of taxes listed,	$1,425 10
By insolvents, as per return of officer,	13 00
Available from taxes,	$1,412 10
To cash on hand from last year,	232 77
To contribution of S. F. Academy,	50 00
To cash re'cd of St. Com'r. balance on hand at end of his term,	19 00
To cash received from Central Committee, (boarding Volunteers,)	83 00
To cash received of S T Pfohl, interest on Shober fund,	19 20
To cash from hog tax, from last year,	4 50
To cash from Fines,	5 50
To cash from property sold,	6 00
	$1,832 07
Cr.	
By Officer's salary to March 16, 1863,	340 56
By cash for St lighting, (part last year,)	135 34
By cash paid Bonds and int. on same,	797 95
By cash for boarding Volunteers,	83 00
By cash, interest on Bonds,	75 00
By cash for rent of Hall,	30 00
By cash for work on Streets,	72 49
By cash for Printing,	19 50
By cash for Stationary,	5 40
By cash for extra Police, last year,	5 00
By cash for Patrol tax refunded, last year,	6 00
By cash for Treasurer's salary,	20 00
By cash on hand,	241 83
	$1,832 07

WATERWORK ACCOUNT.

By cash received of S. T. Pfohl, $428 83

CHAS. BRIETZ, Treasurer.

Salem, Dec. 31st, 1862.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WE wish to hire six or seven GOOD BLACKSMITHS. Apply immediately to the undersigned, six miles South-West from High Point, or address us at High Point, N. C.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan 16, 1863. 37:4t

WANTED.

1,500 or 2,000 pounds PORK for which the highest price will be paid.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE. Also a good HORSE. Address,

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

Mules, Horses, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell TEN GOOD MULES, well broke to harness, and a fine blooded mare with foal. Also a good two horse WAGON and harness.

The property is at the Salem Hotel, and will be disposed of as soon as possible.

Apply to G. W. MALONE.

Jan. 16, 1863. 37:tf

Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3	July				1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Aug							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
									23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
April				1	2	3	4	Oct.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May						1	2	Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30					
	31														
June		1	2	3	4	5	6	Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

In the Academy

There are teachers teaching French, but to learn French with a person who is not a native of France, is to learn nothing. As medical practice cannot be obtained in a moment, any one wishing to learn *what is exactly French with true French accent*, may learn of me. I am ready to teach how to speak French, in private houses, or at my room, Exchange Hotel, (Dr. Zevely's)

DR. R. V. LEMOINE,
55 years Medical Practitioner.

Tooth Ache cured in a moment.

Jan. 16 paid 1t.

Salt Distribution.

AS some of the citizens of this county, particularly those residing in the North-Eastern and North-Western portions of the same, have so far to come to Salem for Salt that they often reach here on Salt days after the supply has been sold, and therefore have their trip in vain, I have, for their accommodation, determined to send several loads of Salt to PFAFFTOWN, and to CHALK LEVEL, and there distribute it among the people of that part of the county.

I shall probably be able to do this in the course of a week or two, and will send out notices through those sections some days in advance of the distribution.

I shall still observe Wednesdays and Saturdays as Salt days at home.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salt Ag't. Forsyth Co.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1863.

As it has happened several times lately that persons in distress for salt, and fearing that they might be too late to get any, have traveled half the night and reached here long before day on salt day, (some even soon after midnight,) I would here say that I will not commence selling salt before 9 o'clock on salt days, that they need not thus expose themselves. It is truly distressing to see the great want of salt and the disappointment often met in not obtaining any; but I am doing all in my power to relieve them and will accommodate all as far and as speedily as I can.

☞ Wagons to haul are needed. E. A. V.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in [illegible] branches, at the old stand recently [illegible] by P. A. Wilson, where he is [illegible] to accommodate the old custo[illegible] of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to [illegible] clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price [illegible] quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made [illegible] into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863.

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO man, about 40 years of age, who understands farming, and will work without an overseer. A liberal price will be paid.

Address, ALPHA,
Bethania, N. C.

Jan. 9–2t.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with —— ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862,

C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Dec. 25, 1862. 35::6w

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine.
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs, Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

PARISH & WADDILL,
Main Street, Danville, Va.

dec. 5,::31::3m]

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 1862.

CORN WANTED!

APPLY at this office.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets &c. for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to he proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain O. W. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,

Dec. 26-2t. Private Secretary.

All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d of this month, (November,) have authorized me from the to lay an embargo upon the prime necessity, ex- State of certain articles and for certain purposes: cept to certain persons, Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina. do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General. and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS

HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS

BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH

AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL

FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT

IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C,

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50		1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75		1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00		1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25		1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives da by 7 o'clock, a. m. Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m. Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m. Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m. Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m. Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m. Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road.) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m. Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p m. Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½ a. m. From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN P. M.

HOME-MADE

JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere el in the country.

i se the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862

Charles Berrier	Jonah Leinback
Col. Clinard	Dr. Jas. F. Long
A. Dunnegan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev. Elias Dodson	Lewis Mize
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Mrs. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss.Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hepstintall 2	E. T Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Stith
Nancy Haues	David Tesh
mrs. L. B. Ingram	Haok Wear
miss. Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whatley
S. S. Long	miss. Marg't Wyer

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N. Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones,
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bovil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar,
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser. Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25–52–4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13074
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	162	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2163	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5 488		313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5109	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.

For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.

An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters, ... 2 cts.

Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.

Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.

Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly cents per quarter, or cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE;

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28–3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. Baker.

GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs

FLOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,

MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.

VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1862, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 52,170.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, [illegible] North Carolina.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. [illegible]

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd